WASHINGTON.

St. Domingo Affairs---Cabral Ceases His Opposition to Annexation.

Commissioner Pleasonton Recommends the

Abolition of the Income Tax. The Haytien Minister in Disfavor-His

Recall Determined Upon.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

Our Trade with St. Dominge.
In the report of the commercial relations of the United States with other nations, which has just been printed, there appears the following statement of the navigation and commerce of the United States with St. Domingo for the year ending September 30,

The number of vessels entered was thirteen, of which nine were from New York, two from Boston and two from Baltimore. The value of cargoes sent to St. Domingo was \$145,742, and the value of the

exports was only \$34,258.

It is reported that Cabral has in fact ceased his opposition to the annexation measure, but will not consent to act in conjunction with Baez to accomnlish that object.

Probable Recall of the Haytlen Minister. The Haytien Minister, Mr. Stephen Preston, who is now absent from Washington on a leave of ab sence, will, in all probability, be recalled by his government, and some prominent Haytien sent here whose sentiments are more in accord with the views

The Washington Water Works.

Major Elliott, the chief engineer of the Washington aqueduct, to-day completed the specificat and plans for laying the new water main from the distributing reservoir to Capitol Hill. It will be three feet in diameter, and the proposals call for 9,000,000 pounds of iron. The work will be done under the superintendence of Major Elliott, and bids for furnishing the new main will be invited from all parts of the country.

Injunction Against the Board of Public Works. To-day, on suggestion of Thomas J. Durant, Judge Wylle fixed Thursday next as the day for hearing an application for an injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works of this District from complying with the recent Improvement law of the Legislative Assembly. No bill has yet been filed in the case and no statement of the grounds of the bill stated in the court.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the

In order that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as required by law, may be furnished in time to Congress at its opening next session the reports of the different officers who report on financial matters have been called for, and the Secretary requests that they may be turnished promptly. It is also announced that the heads of departments will this year take special pains to prevent the publication of any report until the same has been sent to Congress, unless special permission is given through the authorized channel for furnishing it in advance to the press.

Commissioner Pleasonton and the lucowe

Commissioner Pleasanton has already commenced his report, and will make a vigorous onslaught on the income tax, recommending its immediate abolition. Important suggestions in reference to the distillation of spirits will be incorporated in his Paymaster Washington.

Paymaster Washington, of the navy, whose sen-tence of suspension by court martial has been remitted, will be ordered to the Worcester, now fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Reduction of the Internal Revenue Force. During the past week the services of twenty-nine assistant assessors in New York districts have been dispensed with, and further reductions will be made without delay. Vessels' Registers.

The Register of the Treasury has received from the United States Consul at St. Thomas the half register of the schooner Julia E. Arey, of Boston, which came into St. Thomas in distress on a voyage from Philadelphia to Martinique. She was condemned and sold at public auction on the 3d inst.

Currency Statement. The shipments of notes during the week were \$1,041,386; shipment of fractional currency. \$649,766; receipts of fractional currency, \$353,500.

The United States Treasurer holds as securities for circulating notes and deposits of public moneys \$318,761,729. Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were \$358,577. Total for the month and fiscal year, \$10,649,309.

Personal. Governor Cooke and family leave here this evenmg to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jay Cooke, who

TAXES ON INTEREST COUPONS.

Decision of Solicitor Banfield on the Liability of Coporations to Pay Tuxes Withheld Under Decision of Commissioner Pleasonton. WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871.

The following important decision of the Treasury Department is made public to-day,-

Department is made public to-day.—

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1871.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d ult., transmitting one from the auditor of the joint railway companies of New Jersey, and one from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in relation to claims for taxes under the act of July 14, 1870, made on said companies by the Internal Revenue Office. It appears that on the 27th of February, 1871, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided, in respect to the liability of corporations to a tax on interest coupons under sections 120 and 122 of the act of July 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 14, 1870, that no tax should be withheld from interest or coupons representing interest falling due and or coupons representing interest falling due and vable within the period of five months from 1870, to December 31, 1870, and that in est or coupous representing interest failing due and payable within the period of five months from August 1, 1870, to December 31, 1870, and that interest failing due on or subsequent to January 1, 1871, is taxable at the rate of two and a nail per cont. If such interest accrued either prior to August 1, or subsequent to December 31, 1870, from so much of it as accrued within the last five months of 1870 no tax whatever is to be withheld. Acting in accordance with this decision, the joint companies of New Jersey, on the 1st of May, 1871, having a coupon interest failing due, deducted from the holders of the coupons one and two-thirds per cent tax only, being the proportion of the two and a nail per cent accruing in 1871. On the lith day of May, 1871, the Attorney General, to whom this question had osen referred by the Secretary of the Treasury, having decided that the tax on interest or coupons, imposed by the fifteenth section of the act of July 14, 1870, is applicable to interest paid subsequently to August, 1870, and prior to January 1, 1871, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the 14th of May, 1871, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, revoked his former decision and made one in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General. When the companies who. Commissioner of internal Revenue, on the 14th of May, 1871, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, revoked his former decision and made one in conformity with the opinion of the Attorney General. When the companies who, by the fitteenth section, above referred to, are authorized to deduct the tax in question made a return of the amounts retained for the government to the Conector of the district they were informed of the revocation of the decision of February 27, and a demand was made for a return of the two and a haif per cent. Upon application to the Commissioner on the 28th of May, ultimo, requesting that, as they compiled with the anstructions of the Department in making a return of one and a haif per cent, they be permitted to make such return to the assessor, they were informed that he could not accede to the request miless authorized to do so by the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon this state of facts my opinion is asked whether the companies can be legally or equitably held to account for the deficiency that has occurred in consequence of the action of the proper officer of the government.

Such being a brief history of the question involved in this case, I have to say that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the recognized authority under the law and in practice, through whom decisions upon questions arising under the Internal Revenue laws are promulgated to the public. His decision of the 27th of February was one, therefore, upon which the applicants in this case had a right to act. The joint railway companies of New Jersey did act upon it, so lar as to adjust the interest due upon their coupons and pay the same to the hoiders thereof. The companies can only be regarded, under the law as the agent of the government in reserving the tax from their bond-holders and paying the same into the Treasny. They acted in this case under the direction of that proper action have become involved in the present controversy. It is, perhaps, fair to assume

that, owing to the charge of ownersup, which is constantly occurring in this form of property, the companies would be unable to enforce the collection of the balance of the tax now held to be due from aloes to whom the interest was paid, and from whom, in fact, the Ux is due, and it could not legally be enforced to the injury of any persons from whom the tax was not due.

I deem it unfortunate for the government that the question has assumed an attitude where the alternative seems to be to compete the Department to forego the collection of a proper tax in the simple manner pointed out by the statute, or expose it to the charge of working a greater or less degree of injustice upon the companies or their bondholders. Under all the circumstances I am or the opianon that legally and equitably the Department is under the necessity of yielding to the present request, and of desisting from enforcing the collection of the tax in question from the companies who prefer the application. Enclosures returned.

I am, very respectfully,

EXPLOSION AT THE WASHINGTON

ARSENAL.

The Signal Corps Magazine and Laboratory Blown Up.

The Signal Corps Magazine and Laboratory Blown Up.

Terrific Force of the Explosion—Fearfal Scenes in the National Capital—Washington Bombarded—Hundreds of Bombs and Shells

Flying Through the City—Houses and Workshops Demolished—Narrow

Workshops Demolished—Narrow

The LATE RIOT.

Interesting Letter from Gen. McQuade,

for the Governor's Staff.

The Facts Relative to Governor Hoffman's Action.

The Facts Relative to Governor Hoffman's Action.

Workshops Demolished—Narrow

I am, very respectfully, E. c. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury, To Hon. George S. Bourwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TIMES OUT OF JOINT.

[From the Leader of July 22.] It is a saying in the legal profession, "Don't waste time on the statements of a witness if you can show him to possess a bad motive against the side which his testimony assails." This maxim we propose to apply to the Times regarding its persistent vilinca-

tion of members of the city government.

The books of the Pinance Department show the

Year.	City.	County.	Total.
1860	\$1.748 85	Samuel St.	\$1,748 88
1861	1,120 40	\$458 70	1,579 10
1862	6,130 83	683 26	6,814 90
1863		799 95	8,858 16
1864		2,148 40	4,040 54
1865	5,151 14	1,442 62	6,593 66
1866		92 85	6,669 12
1867		587 00	3,887 60
1868		372 60	21,201 43
1869	20,758 78	8,340 91	29,697 69
1870*	4,225 00		4,225 00

\$108,479 60 During that period the city government was defended by the Times as pleasantly as it is now (to use a mild word) unpleasantly attacked; indeed, while papers like the HERALD, World, Sun, Tribuna Commercial, Post, &c., &c. (who also performed Corporation publication, but at their own usual prices to advitisers), would sometimes boldly criticise the municipal doings, the *Times* was conspicuous for its silence at one time and its plaudits at another

criticise the municipal doings, the Times was conspicuous for its silence at one time and its plaudits at another.

During the summer of 1870 the city authorities withdrew advertising from the Times. Immediately its tone towards them changed. The men whom it had extolled and the municipal system it had rejoiced over only a few months before began to be condemned, and alimost every day since some editorial or "minor topic" or anonymous communication has appeared, heaping charge upon charge and biling epitnet upon epithet bucking municipal officials, and at times descending to personatitles upon such private unofficial gendemen as Messrs. Cooper, Taylor, Astor, Roberts, &c., whom it alleged were "in with the ring."

Like an angry husband in a divorce suit seeking vengesiae upon a wife whom he knows to be, from her position, quite poweriess to parry his venom, the Times has not scrupled to employ in its nummuch keyhole evidence, many disappointed claimants and several dishonests servants.

The Times know that the officials had no newspaper at their back; and the latter knew that an attempt to answer a malicious newspaper in its own columns was like a child fighting a beehive—for every bee that was killed the very promised honey would supply a hundred fresh stings.

Hecently the Times has found a clerk who was discharged from the Comptroller's office for dishonesty, and who, claiming alterwards to have keyhole information to sell, was politely shown the door and mentally kicked out by at least three several officials. He found, however, ready purchase money in the Times office, and from that tainted source comes the publication of immense claims which the Times says have been divided between the Mayor.

mentally stoked out of at least three several officials. He found, however, ready purchase money in the Tranes office, and from that tainted source comes the publication of immense claims which the Tranes says have been divided between the Mayor and the Comptroller! It is enough for the friends of these gohdemen to know that they cannot pay any claims unlees these have been first audited by either the Board of Supervisors or form; Boards of Audit, and that they never have paid claims without such statutory audit, and that both of them deny the charges of the Tranes of Friday in the language of the old answer in chancers, and say they are as lake in substance as they are scandalous in form.

There was, however, one claim never audited or paid, in which the Tranes is more deeply interested than it is in alleged frauds against the city. Just before its attacks began it presented a claim for the sum of \$13,764 35. Being doubted, it was put into suit. Jungment was obtained. Up to this time the Mayor had only been reneralized upon in its columns. But in perhaps an impolute, yet in a proper official method, he assumed the personal responsibility of directing the Counsel to the Corporation to reopen or appeal the judgment. Immediately he who had been a twenty-year-old friend of the living proprietor of the Tranes, equally long an intimate associate with the deceased partner, and one of the latter's pall-bearers; he who had been once regarded as a valued correspondent of the paper; he who had penned, at the request of its editors, through a long series of years literary criticisms and editorial paragraphs; he who had received pleasant and often undeserved praise in its columns for oratory or published volumes—he, this once-bepraised Mayor, began, after his legal act, to grow faily into a monster. Each day's editorial added something to his hideous proportions. He became, after his legal interference, a man of low associations; his humor was now were legal and ungrammatical, and even the dramatic effervescences of his pe that had been time and again fulsomely praised in the *Times* were raked over, in order to furnish sparkle for the *Times'* ridicule of the individual who filled the office.

that had been time and again fulsomely praised in the Times were raked over, in order to furnish sparkle for the Times' ridicule of the individual who filled the office.

The animus being now exposed, what other than a joke becomes the suggestion of the Tribune (who has no animus) that the city officials should bring a libel suit against the Times? If the latter paper has criminal charges let them be put into the form of affidavits and presented to any criminal magistrate. But even without exposure of the animus the officials are not to be caught in the trap of adding the Times to make a sensation in order to sell its copies to the public, in like manner as it has tried to sell its orned statements against them, to sell its subscribers. Moreover, the public men who in this age cannot live down attacks without resorting to the musty weapon of a libel suit are too clicken-hearted to serve the people.

But let us add an important postscript as to audited claims. The audit system is a bad one. It has always been forced from Albany upon the local authorities. But George Jones of the Times is responsible for the operation of this bad system. The Legislature of 1808 had passed a tax very one section of which directed the Comptroller. The section. So did the Comptroller. The claims had been inserted by the power of lobby jobbery. Governor Fenton, however, agreed, rather than that so important a measure should fail, and masmuch as the Legislature had adjourned, to sign the tax levy provided the Comptroller. The pledge was cheerfully given. But the Times had claim which could come under the section, and Mr. Jones, contending that the pledge was had a claim which could come under the section and response by invited a score of claimans as anungry as nimself. His action has cost the city hundred so thousands of dollars, and, in fact, by his own selfish greed, Mr. Jones becomes himself that raider on the public treasury whom he so truculently denounces:

After these expositions our contemporaries can understand how the Times

lently denounces!

After these expositions our contemporaries car
understand how the *Times* is out of joint, and so understand how the *Times* is out of joint, and so understanding will serve the cause of true public spirit, and not of its malicious assumption, by republishing our article. And, above all, dare the *Times* copy and answer it; or will it, as usual, copy without answering?

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Senator Schurz will soon sever his connection

with the Westlich Post at St. Louis. Dr. George L. Miller, of the Omaha Heraid, will probably be the nominee of the Nebraska democrats

Mr. H. P. Gillespie will soon commence the pul lication of a weekly democratic paper at Hearne,

Texas, called the Weekly Press. Dr. Schoolfield died in Petersburg, Va., on

by. Schoolsed their in Petersoning, vs., on wednesday. He had been for some years connected with the Index of that city.

The Scottish American Journal has donned a new and beautiful typographical dress. It is pleasant to notice this evidence of prosperity in so popular a

A Meriden paper employs a Chinaman named Lusee Andrew Yeanna as pressman, and report him one of the most willing, capable men ever employed to fill that position.

Colonel John C. B. Noble has sold the Bourbonic Paincah Heraid establishment to the progres ive democratic Kentuccian, which is now the only paper printed in that city.

The editor of the Arkansas City (Cowley county) Traveller was visited by a large buil snake, which crawled upon his desk while he was writing. The snake died soon after.

The Whitestone (L. I) Heraid is a deverly conducted sheet recently commenced in the abov place—Charles W. Smith, editor. It speaks layor ably of Whitestone as a yachting rendezvous.

Mr. James Gorden, formerly city editor of the Cincinnati Times, has been appointed editor of the Cincinnati Engineer, vice Mr. Albert Sutliff, who resigned to take a position on the Chicago Republican.

Juvenican.

Juvenice journalism should be encouraged. The Cornwop-a is the title of a prettily printed amateur journal just commenced in this city by Will S. Hillyer, Jr. "The boy of the period is the coming man," as well as the coming journalist.

Workshops Demolished-Narrow Escape of a Mother and Children from a Horrible Death-A National Loss-The Army Museum Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1871. Shortly after three o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Washington Arsenal, ocated on a peninsula in the southern part of this city and jutting into the Eastern Branch. The shock was so severe that it awakened people throughout vigor than ever Boreas dreamed of, while startled sieepers were prone to believe that Washington, in

YOUNG EARTHQUAKE. Immediately following the concussion was an alarm of fire followed by a general alarm, summoning the Fire Department from all parts of the District to the scene of the confiagration. This, with the brilliant illumination, brought thousands of people into the streets, and in the stillness of the night the bursting of bombs and the discharge of small arms could be distinctly heard out the city. General Dyer and Major Edle and other officers, with the men of the post, were soon out, and finding that a magazine and small laboratory had been destroyed by the explosion, and that a storenouse immediately north of the site of the destroyed magazine was in flames, as also No. 2 storehouse, the two story building immediately south of the office, they nad the bose attached to the fireplug and a stream of water thrown on the burning buildings. In the meantime engines of the Washington Fire Department reached the scene of the fire and were soon in service.

While the fire was in progress there were a number of explosions from shell, and loaded muskets, and at times the rattle of small arms and

BURSTING OF BOMBS WAS APPALLING. but the men stood their ground, bravely battling with the flames, and fortunately none of them were hurt. The fames were not subdued until long after daylight, and the Navy Yard engine and other engines were kept in service until near noon play ing on an immense pile of blankets, &c., which continued to burn. It is not yet determined whether the explosion took place in the small magazine, situated a few yards east of Nos. 1 and 2 storehouses, about on a line with the south end of

SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS OF POWDER or in a small frame building about one nundred feet northeast of it, which was used by sergeant Flint as a laboratory in which to make signal rockets for the United States Signal Corps. In this small building the Sergeant was at work yesterday afternoon, but he reports that all was safe when he left. At any rate, not a trace of either of these buildings was visible after the explosion, with the exception of a few feet of the wall of the magazine. The one-story storehouse north of the magazine was entirely destroyed, and in it was a large number of old shot and shell, which were unloaded. In No. 2 storehouse there was an immense quan-

tity of cavalry and artillery stores and accoutre ments in the lower portion, and in the upper story was located a

in which were many relics of the military art in ancient and modern times, including ancient weapons of warfare, armor of the middle ages, shot and shell and colors from our Revolutionary War, every nation of the past and present, forming a collection which can never be replaced. Of the curiostties stored here but few can be found. There were also models of guns, shot, shells-in fact of nearly all the weapons used in war in our own times.

No. 1 storehouse was in great danger of burning, as also the photograph gallery north No. 2 house; but, through the efforts of the firemen, assisted by the officers and men of the post and a company of marines commanded by Captain Haycock and Lieutenant Harrington, they were saved. The roof of this building was raised and many openings were made by shot, shell and musket balls, and several of the heavy girders were broken in two by fifty feet. The concussion near the scene of THE EXPLOSION WAS FRIGHTFUL,

and in nearly every building in the grounds panes of glass were broken, white in some doors were blown off their hinges and heavy furniture upset. A piece of scantling, supposed to be from the maga-zine, was blown a distance of 400 or 500 yards, and fell outside the enclosure. The entire actual loss will not exceed \$100,000, and probably, with the exception of the museum, \$75,000 will cover it.

In the house occupied by Sergeant Cameron about one hundred wards north of the magazine a bed in which two children were asleep was over-The doors and windows were smashed, and but little of the plastering was left. The

however, was that of Mrs. Heningsey and two children, who were asteep in her house, about one hunbuilding was forced directly through a window and knocked two knobs from the posts of the bed, while her on the throat and one of her less was hurt. The two children were unharmed. A bureau in this room was overturned and the glass smashed, and the door was driven square through the hall. The house was also otherwise injured. In the and potatoes could be picked up this morning without digging. One piece of prick was forced through the roof of the blacksmith shop, a distance of nearly three hundred yards. All the windows were shattered, not only in this, but in other neighboring the ground, and the trees near by stripped of their bark, their branches broken and their life, perhaps, destroyed. Fuses, cartridges, &c., in profusion were scattered all over the ground.

One of the guards, living about a fourth of a mile from the scene of the explosion, states that the con-cussion was so severe as to throw him from his bed

Although several families live within sixty feet of the site of the magazine none of them sustained any injury in person. They were, however, con-siderably alarmed by the pelting of the flying brick

against their frame tenements. beyond the eastern branch, in the neighborhood of Anacostia and on the heights about Uniontown, window panes were demolished by thousands, plastering was ripped from ceilings and walls as neatly as if done by sharp instruments. All the glass in the windows of the Government Insane Asylum was

None of the valuable ordnance stores were destroyed, but some inconvenience may be experienced by the Ordnance Department in providing for the destruction of the pyrotechnic works, as the appropriation is quite limited.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

At an early hour vesterday morning the bagging factory attached to the ropewalks of William Wall' Sons, Bushwick Boulevard, Brooklyn, Eastern District, took fire, and stock and machinery valued at \$10,000 were destroyed, including a recently lin-ported picker, worth \$3,000. The property was partially insured in the Williamsburg City Company.

DISTRESS IN MINNESOTA .- It is stated that the re

The following letter from General James McQuade is published in the Daily Observer this afterno UTICA, July 22, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UTICA DAILY OBSERVES:-My attention has been called to numerous edi-torial articles in the New York Tribune connecting my name with the assumption that Governor Hof-man was informed of the order to prohibit the Orange procession and antagonistic parades of selfstyled target companies on the 12th instant, and that he failed to assert the principle of equal privileges to all citizens in the occupancy of the public streets until impelled to such action by the unfavorable criticisms of the press upon the order in

I have a great disinctination to publish cards to correct the misstatements of newspapers, for the indulgence of the nabit would require more time than I can afford, and if this matter were personal to me alone I should not deviate from the rule by which I am governed. But the Tribune not only addresses eatedly through its editorial columns, but attributes to me, erroneously, the inspiration of an article which appeared in your paper a few days since. Its thirst for knowledge sends it to the Observer for information, and in pursuit of truth it follows me to my home. The pertinacity of the Tribune compels me to reconsider the resolution I had formed to refrain from any publicaregard to the lamentable occurrence of the 12th of July. Continued reticence, however, although creditable to the discipline which withholds fire under any provocation until the receipt of orders from the superior officer, involves reiterated explanations, which test the most patient endurance, and persistent refusal to answer a question put respectfully and evidently in good faith, as it is by the Tribune, might be construed into the acknowledge ment which silence sometimes implies,

The calamitous 12th of July has been made the occasion of inflammatory appeals to partisan prejudice and the blind passions of race and creed, unfortunately prevail in this enlightened country as well as in the nations of Europe, which, never having enjoyed the advantages possessed by rance. I appreciate the futility of any effort to stem the torrents of bigotry and hate, which, fed by mendacious editorials and fierce invective on either side, with the potent aid of the filthy caricatures of illustrated newspapers, sweep away the common sense of the people. I do not desire to be regarded in the light of a disputant in the deporable controversy which agitates the public mind. In this (I trust) brief epoch of unreason I appear simply as a respondent, or rather as a witness, in the case made by the New York Tribune. I assume that the Tribune is actuated by a sincere desire to learn the truth, in order to publish it to the world. I shall, therefore, answer its questions fully and unreservedly, giving, without an attempt a prevariedation or the siightest suppression of truth, a full statement of my slight connection with the occurrence upon which the Tribune bases its charge. I shall make the statement with the greatest particularity, in order to afford every opportunity for refutation should its perfect accuracy be questioned. I appear as a witness called by the New York Tribune. I extract from one of the Tribune's articles the following, which contains the charge, specification and name of the witness: stem the torrents of bigotry and hate, which, fed

tion and name of the witness:

Now, Governor Hoffman was in this city on Monday, the 10th, when the Orange parade of Wednesday was the ruling topic, and General McQuade was sent by him to confer with Mayor Hall, as was eminently proper. The Mayor saw General McQuade, though denying himself to others, and there is no reason to doubt that the apprehended Orange riot was the subject of their conference. Most certainly if it was not Governor Hoffman was culpably regardless of the public peace and his own highest duty. Did Governor Hoffman, through General McQuade or otherwiss, ascertain on Monday that Mayor Hall intended to forbid the Orange parade? and did he leave for Albany without overruing the Mayor's purpose? What is the truth in the premises? We wish to prociaim it in justice to whichever it excuses. Will General McQuade tell all he knows?

I answer unqualifiedly that Governor Hoffman

enim it in justice to whichever it excuses. Will General McQuade tail all be knows?

I answer unqualifiedly that Governor Hoffman did not learn through me on Monday that Mayor Hall intended to suppress the Orange procession. The only grain of truth in the mass of falsehood which has been nebitsfied it tails connection is the fact that Governor Hoffman was in New York on Monday for a short time. I accompanied the Governor from Newport and reached New York by the steamer Providence Monday morning, the loth inst. The Governor had an engagement in Albany which he wished to fuidi, and to this end was desirous of taking the eight o'clock A. M. train on the Hudson River road. He telegraphed from Newport for a carriage to be in waiting to convey him to the railroad station as soon as the boat arrived at New York, and took the additional precaution to have his trunk in his stateroom on the boat, so as to avoid the ordinary delay of the buggage room. The boat, as is usual on Monday morning, was about an hour late. As soon as the boat reached the dock we went ashore, a porter following with the trunk. Induction, when buggage room. The boat, as is usual on Monday morning, was about an hour late. As soon as the boat reached the dock we went ashore, a porter foliowing with the trunk, found the carriage, which had been passed through the gate by a policeman, waiting, and entered it intending to reach the eight o'clock train if possible. As it was questionable whether the train could be reached in time the dovernor decided to breakiast in New York and take the fast train at ten o'clock for Albany. We went to the Clarendon Hotel, where the Governor remained, and I was driven to the Glisey House, directing the coachman to return at ten o'clock to take the Governor again until after his return from Albany the next night. White conversing on our way to the Clarendon the proposed Orange procession was discussed. Whatever the people, wise beyond their generation, may say now, after the adair is over, I believe there were few who anticipated any serious riot on the 12th until Monday morning, when the people learned that the Archbishop of New York found sufficient cause for alarm to induce him to warn his flock not to molest the Orange procession. Even then the public supposed that his admonitions and those of his priests would prove effectual in restraining violence, people generally forgetting that rioters and raffians are not habitual church-goers. I say this because I did not myself appreciate the danger. I toud the Governor that I did not believe a lew fanatics would have influence enough with their countrymen to induce them to moiest the procession, and that I was confident there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor that I did not believe a lew fanatics would have influence enough with their countrymen to induce them to moiest the procession, and that I was confident there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor that I did not believe a lew fanatics would have influence enough with their countrymen to moduce them to moiest the procession, and that I was confident there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor t

there would be no serious disturbance. The Governor requested me to learn what I could about the matter and telegraph him at Albany the same afternoon.

About eleven o'clock I went to the office of Supermiendent Kelso. He was closeted with the Commissioners and I waited for him some time. He said that a serious riot was threatened from the collision of the Orange procession and the so-called target companies of the other side, who were drilling to parade on the same day with the Orangemen. I asked him whether measures had been taken to suppress any disturbance, and he said that the police and minitary were both prepared. He said, however, that he was not at liberty to communicate any particulars to me; that General Shaier had charge of the military. I then called upon General Shaier, who said that a proper military force had been provided to pre-erve the peace, but that orders would not be issued until noon of the next day, Tuesday. I told him that I wanted to telegraph the Governor, and he asked me to see Mayor Hall.

About three o'clock I went to the Mayor's office, which was closed. I made inquiry of various officials in the other offices in the vicinity, but none of them seemed to know where the Mayor could be found. I left the building, intending to return to my notel and communicate to the Governor what I had learned from Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler, when I chanced to meet a gentleman of my acquaintance, Mr. W. H. Davis, who, upon learning I was desirous of seeing the Mayor, said that he was acquainted with one of the messengers, who could probably tell me where I could find him. I returned with Mr. Davis, and, with the aid of one of the City Hall officials, found the Mayor and conversed with him a short time about the procession. He substantiated what had been said by Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler.

The Tribune asks if the Governor did not communicate with Mayor Hall through me and then go to Albany. The Governor went to Albany at half-past ten A. M. I saw Mayor Hall at three P. M.

Assistant Surgeon W. D. Jones has been ordere o Pensacola; Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon J. K. Horope is detached from the St. Marys and ordered to return to the United States; Assist-ant Surgeon William H. Dickerson from the James-town and ordered to return to the United States. The United States steamer worcester, which car-ried over supplies to the suffering French, and which returned to Boston on the 20th inst., is to be rentied for regular service. The storeamp Relief, which went out on a similar mission, jeft Plymouth, England, on the 2d of July for New York.

YACHTING NOTES.

Bayonne Yacht Club rezatta, Thursday, July 27. The Qui Vive is lying at anchor off Roslyn. L. L. She has just returned from an extended cruise east-

The Fleetwing and Magic were in New London harbor a few days since.

The Vesta, Calypso, Madeleine and Dauntless are

lying off Newport.

The Eva and Kate are at anchor near Gien Cove. The Alice was in New Bedford harbor a day or two since. She will visit Boston before her return. On Monday last this yacht made the run from Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn, through Heil Gate, to New London, in ten and a quarter hours. The wind was west-northwest and blowing fresh.

The Columbia is at anchor off Hamilton avenue ferry, Brooklyn. A balloon jib and squaresail have been ordered for this yacht.

As with the majority of the larger yachts, the Palmer is cruising "way down East." She was in Portland harbor on Thursday last, having on board ber owner, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, his wife and several guests. Before her return the Palmer will go as iar eastward as the Bay of Fundy.

The Sappho was taken up on the large serew dock vesterday. While out of water her bottom will be cleaned, her sides smoothed off and the hull painted

The Wanderer is lying off Greenpoint, L. I. Saturday afternoon next the Americus Club will nave quite an exciting time at Greenwich, Conn., the occasion being a yacht race of fourteen miles between the boats Mary Jane Tweed, William M. Tweed and Schemer. The prize to be won is a Club pin valued at \$500. The stoop Apollo has been sold to parties residing at Lake Mahopac.

at Lake Mahopac.

The yacht Phantom, Stebbins, left New York yesterday for Glen Cove.

The yacht Phantom, Stebbins, left New York yesterday for Gien Cove.

The yacht Eddie, Sandford, of the Crescent City Club, from New Orleans via New Beiford, on a cruise, arrived at Vineyard Haven on the 21st.

Yacht Rambier, Banker, arrived from New London yesterday, and proceeded to Staten Island, and is now lying off Vanderbilt Landing.

Yacht Juliette, Furbush, arrived from New Rochelle on 21st, and will rendezvous at Whitestone for a few days.

The schooner yacht Resolute, to be launched tomorrow at City Island, will be furnished with the following canvas:—

Spuare free.

 Flying jlb.
 981

 Jib topsail.
 1,716

 Foregaff topsail, small
 780

 Mamgaff topsail, small
 650

 Foregaff topsail, large
 1,78

 Maloon jib
 4,495

 Balloon jab
 4,695

 Balloon staysail
 3,695

 The Dreadnaught is at anchor off South ferry, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

THE ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Part has respect the following ommodore Peet has issued the following orders the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club:— Commodore Peet has issued the following orders for the annual cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club:—

I. The fleet will rendezvous at Whitestone Bay Tuesday, August I. at the o'clock P. M., and after arrival of the steamboat from New York, upon signal gun from flagship, will sail for then Cove.

II. Wednesday, August 3, upon signal gun from the Hagship, the fleet will get under way and 1 proceed to New Haven harbor and anchor in Morris Cove.

III. Thursday, August 3, upon signal gun from the flagship the fleet will sail for Greenport, as shall be hereafter decided by the Club.

V. Saturday, August 4, will be spent in Greenport, as shall be hereafter decided by the Club.

V. Saturday, August 4, will be spent in Greenport, as shall be hereafter will report to a reception committee to be hereafter appointed.

By B. B.—The Commodore would request that one hour after gunes, for fifteen minutes, the yachts will give display of fireworks.

VI. Sunday, August 6, at eleven o'clock A. M., Divine service will be held by the Club, under the direction of one or more of the chaplains, on board the yacht over which the Commodore's flag shall be set. All members, with their guests, and as far as possible their crews, while be present.

VII. Monday, August 7, upon signal, the fleet will get under way for Stonington.

way for Stonington.

VIII. Tuesday, August 8.—This day the Stonington Annual Regatta will take place, to which this Club has been invited, and in which some of its yachis will enter.

Yachts not entering in the regatta will accompany the racing fleet and be prepared to receive guests, for which purpose they will report to a reception committee to be ap-

pose they will report to a reception committee to be appointed. We diseasay, August 9, upon signal the fleet will get under way for Newport, where orders for the future movements of the fleet will be issued.

X. To make the sail from day to day a contest of speed the fleet will as near as practicable follow the leading yacht. In case of asiling after dark the leading yacht will from time to time discharge a rocket. In coming to anchor the captain of the yacht first in will appoint some competent person on board to take accurately the time of his own arrival and that of the yachts following, and report the same to the Commodore the next day, as soon after signal setting as practicable. XI. All signals for susarting will be as follows:—First gun, to prepare; five minutes afterwards a second gun, to start. All yachts must be at anchor, with jib down, at starting gun. No yacht, without permission, may take a flying start or leave the fleet during the cruise.

XII. The Commodore, from time to time, will inform the Club of the yachts which shall have been invited to accompany it, and on coming to anchor and on other occasions they will be offered precedence next to the officers of the Club.

BASE BALL.

Another Victory for the Eckfords in Penn-

sylvania. MEADVILLE, Pa., July 22, 1871. The game of base ball here to-day between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Mutuals, of this place, resulted in favor of the Eckfords, the score being 13 to 5. The Eckfords leave for home to-night.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 1871.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, to-day, on the Union grounds. Score, 18 to 10. About fifteen hundred persons were present.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

sale of the Pennsylvania Interest in the Atlantic and Great Western Railway-Sen-ator Thurman, of Ohlo, the Purchaser.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1871.
The sale of the Pennsylvania property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took place at noon to-day. The attendance was slim, the persons present being principally lawyers. General George B. McClellan and Senator Thurman, of Ohio, attended to represent the trustees of the road; Reuben Huchcock the receiver, and a gentleman named Sedgwick representing the English interests. The

sale was made in three parts:—

First—That portion extending between Salamanca, in the State of New York, and Dayton, in the State of Ohio. The terms of the sale were \$50,000 cash down. But one bid was made, and that by Senator Thurman, to whom the sale was made at \$500,000.

made at \$500,000.

Second—The Franklin and Meadville branch. This line extends from its junction with the main line near Meadville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, to its junction at the town of Franklin, in the county of Yenango, Senator Thurman being the bidder. It was knocked down at \$100,000, \$10,000 cash.

Third—The Oil City branch. This road extends from Franklin to Oil City. Senator Thurman was also the only bidder for this. The price was \$20,000, cash \$10,000. The articles of sale were signed by General McClellan and Senator Thurman on behalf of the trustees.

The Southwestern Railroad of Kansas

CHICAGO, July 22, 1871. The bridge of the Southwestern Railroad Company at Leavenworth will be completed this fall and work on the Atchison branch will soon begin. The main line of the Southwestern is now complete except twenty miles in Daviess county, Missouri, which will be flushed by September I, when the whole line from Catcago to Leavenworth, via Rock Island, will

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 22—7 P. M.
Synopsis for the Past Treenty-four Hours.

This afternoon's weather reports west of Omana are not received, owing to a storm, which probably is not of very great extent, as the barometer has been rising in that region. The pressure is now failing in Iowa and Minnesota, after rising rapidly Friday night. The area of highest pressure is now on the southern border of Lake Michigan; an area of low pressure apparently exists south and east of Georgia, and northerly winds, with cloudy weather, prevail east of Louisiana. An area of cloud and rain has passed from the Middle Atlantic coast Cloudy and cool, pleasant weather has prevailed during the day from New England to Minnesota and southward to the Gulf States. Easterly winds are now reported from Lake Superior to the Ohio River.

It is probable that stormy weather will extend on Sunday from Missouri to Wisconsin, with tresh easterly winds on Lakes Michigan and Superior. Threatening weather, with rain, is also probable for the Gulf coast; partially cloudy and clear weather

DELAWARE PRACE CROP.—The peach crop of Delaware is so abundant that the farmers fear they will not be able to ship them away before they become too ripe or rottes, for shipment. This is good news for consumers.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

A Morning Call on a Gentleman of the Old Regime.

Private Occupations of the Duc d'Aumale-His Plan for Reorganizing the Army-The Comte de Paris on the Situation-Movements and Character of the Duc de Chartres-Activity of the Old Aristocracy.

PARIS, July 5, 1871. To-day I made a morning call upon a very distinguished French family, owning a sumptuous hotel perhaps, a visit of this character would be nothing but a cold formality. But the excited status of politics and the growing hopes of the old families render all receptions by intelligent people more or less interesting. I found this to be true when I had taken a seat in the mansion of Monsieur D-, and we opened the conversation on the elections. well to say that M. D-is a gentleman of the old regime, intimate with the Duc de Chartres, the Duc d'Aumaie, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Nemours, and indeed with all their adherents. By circulating, therefore, in this social circle, on enabled to discover

THE TRUE TEMPER OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES, and estimate what advantages any one of them may possess if some future movement should call their family again to power. What is this "set," as It is called here? It was the old one which ruled society under Louis Philippe, but which, since 1848, has been socially outlawed in France. During the em pire the leading Orleanists of wealth and brain prided themselves upon abstenance from all the fure of the Tulleries, and they looked upon any one who was leagued with the glittering court of Napoleon as either low caste or an intoxicated parcent. An American gentleman who has lived many years in France was once reproached by a well known Duchess for allowing his daughters to attend court

"Why, you, an American gentleman of respects bility; you don't go to the Tuiter.es?"

"Certainly I go." "Vraiment I" and the Duchess sunk back in her chair mortified and disgusted.

NAPOLEON'S ANTIPATHY TO THE "ORLEANS SET." I remember of once hearing a man, wno had the credit of being Napoleon's lessee, state that the Emperor entertained great antipathy towards the Orleans "set" of which I am writing. He conciliated it from policy, but hated it from inclination. Now the first are the last and the last are the first.

THE ORLEANIST FEELING FOR THE BONAPARTES. Let not the reader suppose that the Oriennists have any more tenderness for the Bonapartists than the Bonapartists have for the Orleanists. To-day, in that new machinery of French society, which is undergoing gradual reconstruction, the imperialists have not even the recognition that should be ac corded to ability; and, since the sublime failure of Rouher, David and others at the polls, they have gone to a social ostracism from which they cannot return until France performs one more periodical

THE NEW SET.

In conversing with Monsieur D- I discovered these tendencies; and not alone these, but a broader, more moral plan of social intercourse which will elevate instead of gradually depressing the French people. I believe society has already bettered under this new "set," and I further believe that its tone will improve, until there is no longer any latitude for the accusation that virtue and sincerity are outlaws here.

Monsieur D. referred to his princely friends as entiemen and men of culture, feeling, and a profound love for France. They had lived nearly a quarter of a century in England, uncontaminated by the associations of the empire; and had, under the institutions of England, learned liberalism and moderation. I ventured to ask his opinion of

THE DUC D'AUMALE. "He is a man of refinement, less liberal than the

"He is a man of refinement, less liberal than the Comte de Paris, but more profound, and adheres to the conservative idea."

"I suppose he looks to the ultimate restoration of his family?"
"Hardly now. He talks of nothing else but the arrhy. This is his nobby. He wishes it to be thoroughly reorganized, and he is a really practical man. Certainty, Monsieur, you know that from his carrier in Algeria. But, even beyond that, he went into the production of wines on his port estates in the Moditerranean, and worked with grantine commercial ability. Even though of royal blood he did not hesitate to become a commercial man. These facts are hopeful."

not nestate to become a commercial man. These facts are hopeful."

"And what is his plan?"

"That, of course, I cannot tell; but it means better discipline, more complete military appointments and a higher standard for officers."

"He says nothing of the situation?"

"Very little. He is bounded to M. Thiers, and is a man of hoper, and lakes no next to notifical matters."

"Very little. He is bouncen to M. Thiers, and is a man of honor, and takes no part in political matters now."

Much desultory conversation followed, litustrating the character and mental inclinations of the gifted Duc. Without knowing and seeing the Duc d'Aumale, of course it is alficult to analyze him in any snape. But I have copious descriptions of him from many of his most intimate personal frietak. He is of a thoughtful turn, given to reading and investigation, and attaches to none of the violent notions either of reformers or crowned despots. He has many of the far-seeing, comprehensive is cutties of Napoleon Ill., without his boidness or shallow ostentation. His long residence in England has fortified in his mind the Parliamentary form of government, and all his friends have one phrase on their lips at the end of every sentence—"constitutional monarchy." Of all men who descend from Kings the Duke is the most approachable and democratic is minance. I do not understand that the temporal power of the Pope is necessary to his earthly happiness. Upon discussing

THE COATE DE PARIS
It is found that be is many shades more liberal than his uncle. He (the Count) has lately been writing a series of very brilliant letters to his friend General Dumas, in which he takes a wise and statesmanlike view or the situation; not deploring alone, but suggesting, pianning and looking to a day when France will resume her place among the nations of the earth. He, like the other Princes, does not propose to usurp the throne, but if the people desire a republic he believes in acquiescence.

The Oricans Princes are all good-mannered men, and

and
THE DUC DE CHARTRES
particularly is anely accomplished. He speaks all
the living tongues of Europe, and is what the world
would call a lady's man. The Duc d'Aumale is not
fortunate in his son, who is deaf and is affected with
other disorders.

At the present moment the Duc de Chartres has
gone to England to visit the Emperor of Brazis, with
whom he is connected by marriage.

The world may rest satished, for the present at
least, that the Princes will undertake no movements
for their restoration. They are all engaged in atlending to their personal estates, so long in the care
of the trusted M. Edward Bocher, and in cementing
old acquaintances and irlendship begun in early
youth. They heed well

THE COURSE OF M. THIERS.
But there is a social power arising from their very THE DUC DE CHARTRES

THE COURSE OF M. THIERS.
But there is a social power arising from their very presence in France which will grow and become overwhelming. Princes in France must rule society, and if they have brains must they not through this medium rule the State? If a year from now French society is defined as the iriendships of the Orleans Princes it will be a feeble force, indeed, which does not propel them to the Tuileries. Day by day, from nonestionable sources of information, I can see the not proper them to the Tulieries. Day by day, from unquestionable sources of information, I can see the domestic ties of the aristocracy widening. Every old politician who was shelved during Napoleon's regime will find a new kindred with the genial exiles, and I doubt very much if Frenchmen can resist the duplicate fascination of elegant manners and royal prospects.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Roberts Brothers, Boston:- "Pink and White Tyranny," a society novel, by Mrs. Harriet Beeche. G. W. Carleton & Co. :- "A Practical Teatise on La

bor," by Hendrick B. Wright. From Chick & Andrews, Boston:- "Mount Wash-ington in Winter, or the Experiences of a Scientific

From George Routledge & Sons :- "The Coolie; His Rights and Wrongs," by the author of "Ginx"

Expedition Upon the Highest Mountain in New Eng-

PUNISHED FOR STEALING NEWSPAPER FILES.—A pleasant piece of poette justice is reported from a town in Oregon. One morning a young man called upon the editor of the only pases in the county and asked permission to look at the files of that paper for 1869. It was granted. While the editor was in bed, wairing till his wife could wash his shirt, that young man carried away the file, nor was it ever seen again until his lawyer offered it in evidence during the trial of an action for \$5,000 damages for an alleged libel, which that young man brought against the editor. It is gratifying to learn that the plaintiff recovered six and a quarter cents damages, and was arrested by the editor on a charge of stealing books, convicted and sent to the Pententiary for seven year PUNISHED FOR STEALING NEWSPAPER FILES.